BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Exhibition at 2:30 and COLOSSEUM .- Day and evening: "London by Night." NIBLO'S THEATER .- " The Two Sisters." UNION SQUARE THEATER .- " Peril."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Theodore Thomas's Summer Nights' Concerts. LEAVITY ART GALLERY .- Fine Art Exhibition. PLYMOUTH HALL.-Temperance Rally.

Index to Advertisements. AMUSEMENTS - Third Page - 6th column.
BANKING-HOUSES AND BANKERS - Seventh Page - 5th col-BANKING-HOUSES AND BANKERS—Seventh Page—six columns.

BOARD AND ROOMS—Third Page—2d and 3d columns.

RUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page—1st column.

RUSINESS FOR BUSINESS MEN—Seventh Page—6th column.

COPARTNESSHIP NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th column.

COPPORATION NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th column.

EUROFEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th column.

FIRAVORS—Third Page—6th column.

FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—6th column.

FURNITURE—Third Page—6th column.

FURNITURE—Third Page—6th column.

HELP WANTED, MALES—Third Page—5th column.

HELP WANTED, MALES—Third Page—5th column.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—Seventh Page—6th column.

COLUMN.
HOUSES AND FARMS WANTED—Second Page—6th column.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—2d and 3d columns.
LEGAL NOTICES—Second Page—4th column.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Sixth Page—3d columns.

umn. Marriages and Deaths—Fifth Page—6th column. Miscellaneous—Third Page—6th column; Eighth Page

MISCELLANEOUS—Third Page—6th column; Fighth Page—6th column.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Third Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—Sixth Page—2t column.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—Second Page—5th column; NEW-JERSEY—Second Page—5th column; COUNTRY—Second Page—6th column; TO EXCHANGE—Second Page—6th column; TO EXCHANGE—Second Page—6th column.

SALES BY AUCTION—Second Page—4th column.

SAVINGS BANKS—Secenth Page—6th column.

SAVINGS BANKS—Secenth Page—6th column.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—5th column.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—Second Page—6th columns.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—Second Page—6th columns.

STEAMBELS, OCEAN—Sixth Page—3t columns.

STEAMBELS, OCEAN—Sixth Page—3t columns.

TALBERS—Sixth Page—3t column.

TO LET, CITY PROPERTY—Second Page—6th column;

COUNTRY—Second Page—6th column; COUNTRY - Second Page - 6 h column. To Whom IT MAY CONCERN - Second Page - 4th column.

## Basmess Nonces.

WRITE TO THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE Co.,

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

A d v e r t is in g R a t e s.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per line.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.

MEKKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.
Address. THE TRIBUNE. New-York.

Address. The Tribune. New-York.

All persons leaving town, and travelers during the Summer, can have The Dally Tribune mailed to them for \$1, or including postage, for \$1 30 per month, the address of the paper being changed as often as is wished. The Semi-Weekly Tribune will be sent to any address for three months for \$1, postage paid; and for \$1, exclusive of ocean postage, travelers abroad can have any of the editions of The Tribune mailed to their bankers for the following periods: Dally for one month, Semi-Weekly three months, Weekly six months.

Advertisements received at unclown offices, 541 W.

Advertisements received at up-town offices, 54; W. S2d-st., or 398 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,386 Fourth-ave., between 129th and 130th-sts; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1874.

Marshal Concha was killed while conducting the operations against the Carlists at Estella. Gen. Zabala is to be his successor. The Republican army has with-drawn to a position eight inlies from Estella. —— The Committee of Thirty of the French Assembly has rejected the constitutional bill of the Left Center; the Committee will propose a bill of its own. President MacMahon has declared that he will not delegate his authority to another person for a single day. The locked-out agricultural laborers in England will make a journey through the agricultural districts of that country. - The relations of Canada to Great Britain were discussed in the British Parliament.

Intense heat and severe storms prevailed in various sections of the country yesterday. — The Massachu-setts Supreme Court has denied the petition to compel ber. - The troubles at the Ohio coal mines continue. === The San Francisco Custom-house was robbed Sunday night.

The municipal budget was signed by all the members of the Board of E-timate and Apportronment, the tax levy being reduced to \$2.76 on \$100. —— The intense heat caused few sunstrokes. —— Gold, 111, 1111. Thermometer, 80°, 102°, 77°.

Recorder Hackett undoubtedly subserves the ends of justice and of public order, as well as gratifies a reasonable wish of the community, in insisting that the murderer Gill be promptly tried. When men drink to excess, and in the consequent delirium commit murder, we see no reason why they should not be held to as rigid a responsibility as if they were guilty of only the latter crime instead of both; and we insist that one of the surest ways of discouraging the alarming tendency to deeds of violence is to make the punishment follow swiftly on the offense.

The persistency of Mr. Vance and Mr. Wheeler of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has resulted in the reduction of the City Budget about \$313,758 25 from the original estimates of Controller Green, which amounted to \$32,136,150 04. The reduction is not great, and yet it is worth rejoicing over, for it indicates not only a disposition to reduce expenses to the lowest possible figure, but shows that the original estimates were made with great care. The rate of taxation for the year will be \$2 76 on \$100 of the assessed valuation of city property. And now if the year can be passed without leaving a large deficiency to be provided for in the next budget the tendency of the city authorities to economy will be confirmed. But here lies the precise trouble, and it ought to be insisted by all heads of departments that their work must he done at an expense not exceeding the

Our London letter gives the spirit of the English press upon the arrival of M. Rochefort in Great Britain, from which it appears that the advent of the editor of the Lanterne has been the occasion of a quite unusual outpouring of gall and bitterness. It is not easy to see the occasion of all this agitation. We can understand that an Irish crowd at Queenstown should have been induced by one of Renter's libelous telegrams to mob one whom they considered an accessory to the murder of the Archbishop of Paris. But it is extraordinary to see serious newspapers, devoted to the support of law and property and the powers that be, indulging in such a fury of denunciation against a man who would not be dangerous in any sense unless pushed into prominence by such attacks. M. Rochefort is a bright writer and an erratic politician. But he would never set the Thames on fire, even if the British press should let him alone.

of the Washington and Lee University. Unusual efforts have been made since the war to put this institution on the broadest basis of usefulness and culture-efforts that have been rewarded by an extraordinary growth and prosperity which it is pleasant to chronicle. In her two great institutions of learning Virginia leads the Southern States; and there is no surer path than this which she has entered upon for the restoration of her former influence and renown. The tradition of the greatness of her past, unused, would have hung like a mill-stone about the neck of progress; now, adding to the reputation of her colleges, it is the fulcrum for the development of higher power. While it is everywhere true that the future of a community is dependent on the training of its youth, this is preëminently the case at the South, where all hopes must center in the rising generation.

It is one of the curious circumstances attending the political condition of France under the present Assembly, that, no sooner have we settled ourselves to see the predominance of one order of ideas, than something startling occurs to overturn all our expectations and send us hopelessly adrift on a boundless sea of very different speculations. A few days ago success of the Left Center seemed to indicate that either MacMahon would be President of a Republic of some description or a dissolution would be necessary. At a late hour last night we were informed, by a telegram from Paris, that a resolution of the Committee of Thirty was likely to secure the personal Septennat. Still later a telegram was received informing us that President Mac-Mahon had made some startling assertions of to have entirely misled the Carlists as to his his right to govern which must deprive him of the support of the Legitimists, through whose aid alone the personal Septennat was attainable. In all this there seems to be but one conclusion which we are safe in making, and that is that no permanent government is likely to be constituted in France before the dissolution of the present Assembly.

Two pieces of news come to us to-day from the South, which show how differently the point of honor rects divers classes of public men. The Reverend Mr. Clagget of Louisville has left his pulpit because one of his deacons is bookkeeper in a wholesale liquor store. We exercise a logical license in saying the shop was wholesale, because the At the age of eighty, after a campaign distinretail cocktail is usually paid for with ready money. No one can blame Mr. Clagget except his congregation, which he has sacrificed to his intemperate temperance. But another distinguished citizen has perhaps indulged his honorable feelings too far. The Hon. Mr. Sloss, M. C. from Alabama, some time ago forbade a young gentleman "of good fame "and family," says the courtly dispatch, to pay further attentions to his daughter. The gailant young man retaliated by intimating that the house out of which he had been turned was not a desirable one to visit. Mr. Sloss came home from Congress on Friday. and having waited until Sunday to give a character of greater solemnity to the act, he stood in his window with his shot gun until the youth of good fame passed by, and fired with such good will that six buckshot remained in the head, neck, and trunk of the young man. He is probably dead by this time, and it may be regarded as conclusively established that the Sloss mansion is a desirable place to visit.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS. The official return, showing the condition of the National banks on the 1st of May, is at last published. We learn from it that the amount of the loans and discounts has again risen to very high figures. By the statement of April 25, 1873, the amount of this item was \$908,-071,472. By the statement of February .7, 1874. it was \$893,508,908. By the present statement it is \$919,258,918. The growth of this item for several years up to the outbreak of the panic is shown by the following table:

October, 1865. ...\$487,170,136 October, 1879. ...\$715,928,080 October, 1866. ...\$693,247,593 October, 1871. ...\$31,552,210 October, 1863. ...\$693,675,214 October, 1872. ...\$72,530,104 October, 1869. ...\$65,668,847 September, 1873. 944,220,116

These comparisons are, to our mind, very suggestive. The aggregate of bank loans at any moment is supposed to indicate the state of business. If the business is large the loans will be large, and if the business is small the loans will be small. We must judge, then, that a very active trade is now being carried on, since the aggregate of bank loans and discounts is far greater than it was at any time from 1865 to the Summer of 1873. But, unfortunately, we know that business is not active, and we can only explain the bank figures by the supposition that there is something wrong in the system by which their business is conducted. It has been supposed that people have been liquidating their indebtedness during the last eight months, but, so far as indebtedness to banks is concerned. the contrary is shown to be the fact.

The individual deposits of all the National banks are now reported to be \$649,286,299, an aggregate never before reached. The corresponding amount a year ago was \$616.848.358. and on the 27th of February, 1874, \$595,158,942. Thus we have between the 1st of March and the 1st of May an expansion of \$26,000,000 in bank loans and \$54,000,000 in bank deposits, and Congress all the while endeavoring to "relieve" the country by further inflation. Now it seems to us that the National banks can do all that is wanted in the way of such rehef, judging from the start they have made. The actual cash reserve of legal tender notes and certificates representing them was \$141,-827,930, against \$119,685,287 a year ago, and \$139,931,770 on the 27th of February. From this it appears that the banks are not quite so strong, taking into consideration the amount of their deposits, as they were two months ago. It further appears that, after deducting seventeen millions in greenbacks which are required to be secluded in the National Treasury for the purpose of giving greenbacks in sums of a thousand dollars to those who may prefer them to bank notes (which will be an accommodation to banks and serve to keep our paper money clean), the reserve remaining will be proportionately no greater than that held a year ago.

Our banking system in former times was considered by those in this country and in Europe who had studied it the most, and were best qualified to form a judgment, to be the worst in the world. Our present one may be an improvement, so far as the ultimate security of the bill holder is concerned. He can always have the greenback if he prefers it. But it is still unwieldy, subject to no efficient influence proceeding from the financiat center, hampered by the usury laws, and last and worst of all, the currency issued is utterly inconvertible. In countries where no small notes are issued two checks

almost exclusively carried on with coin, and the other from the foreign exchanges. The first check we have never had in this country, and the operation of the second has for that reason been the more violent. Last September, however, our banking system broke down from internal causes, viz., the withdrawal of deposits for legitimate business purposes. We do not wish to appear as a prophet of evil, but we think it our duty to remind our readers that our banking system is a bad one; that the circumstances which surround it are bad, and that a very bad law affecting it has just been passed. It is therefore but common prudence to watch and study its movements, and through them to discover the direction in which we are drifting.

DEATH OF MARSHAL CONCHA. The career of Marshal Concha has ended more gloriously than could reasonably have been expected a half-dozen years ago. The last few months have been not only the most conspicuously honorable of his life, but they have gained him one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the century. To him more than to any one else was due the defeat of the Carlists before Bilbao and their displacement from the formidable hights of Somorrostro, where they had shamefully beaten Gen. Moriones and held President Serrano in check. But, not content with that success, he followed the retreating enemy into Navarre. and, in spite of bad roads and insufficient material of war, he gradually and energetically drew around him a military cordon which paralyzed the insurrectionary force in Estella, and made that position virtually untenable. He appears intentions, for while he was menacing them on the right bank of the river, and driving them to employ their troops and their strength in building strong defensive works there, he crossed the river in the same rapid and unexpected manner in which he a short time ago made his effective movement on the Nervion, and seized in the midst of a terrible storm the positions of Abarzuza and Zadal, which command the roads in the rear of the Carlists. Having thus flanked them, he was apparently pushing his advantage on Sunday, and attacking a Carlist intrenchment at Muro, a village only about two miles from Estella, when he received his death wound. He thus holds a place in history altogether unique. guished for energy and dash, he has died in action, probably the oldest commander-in-chief who has ever stained his laurels with his own

Six years ago it seemed that Marshal Concha's career was over. He occupied the post of Prime Minister at the time of the Revolution, having been called from his retirement by the Queen in her desperation, who thought that he might form a Ministry which could conjure away the storm evoked by the banishment of Serrano, which led to the pronunciamiento of Cadiz. He himself thought that something in that direction might still be done, if the Queen would return in person to Madrid and without Marfori. He asked her in so many words to return sola. She furiously refused, and crossed the frontier with her faithful friend, and the Government fell to pieces so suddenly that Marshal Concha, hurrying to the railway station, found he had not influence enough to order a special train out of Madrid, and the dynasty ended, it is to be hoped forever, while he was waiting for his locomotive. This was his last appearance in public, until Serrano, a few months ago, took possession of the army, and secured for a campaign against Don Carlos this venerable politician who had served as Field-Marshal against another Don Carlos just half a cen-

life blood upon the battle-field.

The motives of this appointment would be as difficult to guess as it would be to determine the probable results of Marshal Concha's death. It would be easy and complimentary to Serrano to say that he recognized the veteran's capacity and appointed him for the work he has done. A much more Spanish explanation is that Serrano had at that time despaired of the Republic, and was considering the subject of an Alfonsist restoration. To better instrument could have been found for this purpose than the wily soldier and diplomatist, who had always retained his influence with the army, and being devoted to the exiled family had not been connected with any party combinations since the Revolution. But however this may be, Don Manuel de la Concha, Marquis of Havana, has made a good and soldierly end, and it is well for his fame that he has had nothing to do with disposing of the spoils of the victories he has won. His death may give some momentary encouragements to the Carlists, but they can hardly recover their lost ground. They have just been defeated at Chelva, near Valentia, in a considerable engagement, in which the Pretender's brother lost heavily. Gen. Zabala takes the place of the dead Marshal, and the campaign ought to be an easy one to pursue and bring to an end. We do not expect the Carlists to be extirpated, but if their military power is broken their cause will cease to be a present danger. As if all possible forces were working for the fair fame of Marshal Concha, the world will note the fact that while Don Carlos was satisfying his wrath in defeat by issuing an order forbidding quarter to prisoners, the aged Marshal was making ready his garments of immortality by a general order telling the national troops not to make reprisals, and declaring that it was their mission to conquer but not to exterminate.

## THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

It is a common mistake of a certain class of professional politicians to suppose, when the country is ringing with exposures of their corrupt character and denunciation of their misconduct, that their chief enemies are the newspapers, and if they could only silence these public censors the world would accept them for honest men. Whenever, therefore, a popular revolt breaks out against the tyranny of thievish Rings, the imperiled rogues give their first attention to the press. Tweed spent enormous sums of money in sustaining newspaper organs, and every dollar devoted to such purposes was wasted, because his subsidized journals neither represented nor influenced any school of opinion. The District of Columbia Ring made the same mistake. It bought the control of every newspaper in Washington except one, and all this expenditure could not delay its fate for an hour. It is just the same with a great many gentlemen in Congress. They have not, indeed, attempted to buy the press, but they are trying to terrify it into silence. They have passed a law of libel which exposes every journalist who criticises the conduct of a Congressman to the danger of being haled under

from their offices and arraigned before a packed jury in the District of Columbia for an alleged criminal libel written and printed in New-York, in San Francisco, in Maine, in Texas, in Alaska, and never seen perhaps by mere than a single person in the National Capital; for in the eye of the law a libel is published wherever it chances to circulate.

But Congress will fail just as Tweed and

Shepherd did. The press is formidable to

these men only so far as it is the representatire of an indignant public; and Messrs. Carpenter, Conkling and their associates can no more suppress the voice of an angry and outraged community than they can dam up Niagara. With some violence perhaps, with some partisan rancor, with occasional exaggeration and error, and with unnecessary coarseness of invective, the press has nevertheless discharged its duty with substantial honesty and disinterestedness, and the whole country knows it, - the whole country, except the few men in Washington who are suffering under the lash of public opinion. Every disinterested observer of affairs can see the signs of a great popular uprising against the corruptions in office, the baseness of political warfare, the scandals of public life, the unholy thirst for gain, the looseness of financial morals which have so long disgraced us in the eyes of the world. Every sensible man knows that the newspapers have apparently succeeded in disgracing the statesmen of the Crédit Mobilier, defeating champions of the Back Pay, breaking up the District Government, abolishing the Jayne and Sanborn scandals, cleaning out the Treasury Department, and exhibiting certain of our leading Senators in their true character, only because the newspapers have been in full accord with the great mass of an honest and right-minded people. The impending conflict is not between Congress and the press, but between official dishonesty and public opinion. The issue of such a struggle can hardly be doubtful; and yet there are some old women at Washington who think of fighting off the e orm with brooms.

THE MAYOR'S OPPORTUNITY. There is an apprehension abroad in the city that Mayor Havemeyer proposes to retain in office the lately convicted Police Commissioners. The apprehension seems to be well founded. Mr. Havemeyer's past perverse policy in appointing personal friends, without special qualifications, and equally deficient candidates at party dictation, first aroused this painful suspicion, but now some of his friends and the best informed of his opponents assert that he has definitely decided on it, in spite of the fact that three other indictments against Messrs. Gardner and Charlick are awaiting

trial.

We are hardly prepared to believe that Mr. Havemeyer has determined to commit a blunder so egregious as this must prove. The appointment, in the first place, of these two representatives of rival political factions was a grievous mistake; no other act of his administration cost Mayor Havemeyer so much of public confidence, or has served so much to impair his official usefulness. Their reappointment after conviction of one of the several charges against them would be a defiance of public opinion which would completely destroy the Mayor's usefulness by robbing him of much of the personal respect in which he has been held. Mr. Havemeyer was elected on a non-partisan platform, though the nominee of a political faction, and the people expected from him of all things to give them a non-parti-san government, which would be as unlike as possible the Ring which had been overthrown. Mr. Havemeyer was so shortsighted as to attempt a government made up of representatives of all political factions; and he chuckled over the sagacity which made it impossible to "form a Ring" among his appointees. Two of the most prominent of these did form a Ring of the most positive character; they have now been convicted of misdemeanor; and yet, it is said, he contemplates insulting the community by their reappointment. He not only failed in the first instance to satisfy the demands of the people who elected him to reform the government, but he proposes now to dash their revived hopes that he has at last seen his error, and means to redeem his administration at the eleventh

hour. Such an act as the reappointment of the convicted Commissioners would be worse than a blunder at this particular juncture of affairs; it would be a betrayal of Reform. It is a critical moment as well as a critical issue in the city government. We are within a few months of the political contest which is to decide the character of the city administration for two years to come. Preparatory to the contest we see the demoralizing spectacle of the various heads of departments and leaders of political factions endeavoring to increase the personnel and the appropriations of their own departments and cutting down those of their opponents, for no other than political purposes. In the same way the Police Board becomes a greater prize, for whose control the partisans fight. The very force which, of all others, should be strictly neutral in the political contest to come is sought to be made the chief instrument in the hands of factions; and to secure its control is looked upon as equivalent to success at the elec-The natural consequence of the tions. appointment to the control of this Board of these men, or any other like pronounced partisans, will be to continue the demoralization which impairs the usefulness of the police force. The appointment of Commissioners of character and vigor, who keep aloof from ward politics, would be the quick restoration of police morale and discipline. Mayor Havemeyer had an opportunity to accomplish this wished-for reform when he first took office. He has a second opportunity now. Will he again fall to do a clear duty for which he was specially elected 7

THE COMET. Never since the fervent imagination of Heyelius recognized the figure of the Giraffe in the northern sky has that insignificant constellation received such attention as at present. Never before have so many watchful eyes sought for the nose of the Greater Bear, or traced imaginary lines from either Dipper, or guessed at the apex of a triangle with its base on the Pointers and the Pole-star. Even the throne of the far-off Cassiopeia is invested with an unwonted interest, and eyes unused to such exertions pick out the outline of the Charioteer, or count the drops that trickle from the crooked sword of Perseus, dripping with the Gorgon's blood. And yet those silent stars look down upon us just as they did upon our forefathers; the golden flame of Capella is not dimmed; Alioth and Algol have not changed their places; Merak and Dubhe still

vision; fainter than the merest wisp of cloud upon a noonday sky; to whom the eyes of

and whither, after circling the sun, it will pursue its travels, are questions no man can answer. But the course it will pursue while within our ken has been the subject of careful calculation, and a communication which we present to-day invests it with more than its previous importance. The head of the comet will never be near enough to this world to alarm the timid; its closest approach is not much, if at all, nearer than that of the planet Venus when she is least remote. And as the rain of meteors which the theory of Schiaperelli connects with comets applies only to the heads of those bodies, we may consider ourselves out of danger on that score. The horrid hair that shakes down boildes and aerolites if not pestilence and war, will not approach us. But there is a fair probability, dependent only on the question of its less or greater curvature than is the custom of such extremities, that we shall be enwrapped in the hazy glories of the comet's tail.

Therein is a wide field for the exercise of imagination, which, according to no less an authority than Tyndall, is essential to the development of science. As to the substance of which comets are constituted, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that at present we can scarcely make head or tail of it. The analysis of the light of heavenly bodies is yet so recent that very few comets have been examined by the spectroscope, and those only of the smaller kind. The observations, so far as they go, indicate that the nucleus is to some extent composed of the vapor of carbon; its spectrum being somewhat like that given by olefiant gas or olive oil. The present comet will be the first since the invention of the spectroscope to provide a tail bright enough for the investigations of that instrument. Considering that we are likely to know more within four weeks about the nature of comets than has been learned in four thousand years before, it is scarcely worth while to rehearse the ingenious guesses which have done duty hitherto. Suffice it that none of them, though fathered by such eminent names as Faye, Secchi, Tyndall, Zöllner, and Proctor, fully explain all the facts observed. Let us possess our souls in patience and keep as cool as we can in the prospect of breathing a celestial

POLLY'S HUSBAND.

atmosphere.

Our pretty friend Polly is fast going, just now, the way of all Pollies; in stately drawing-rooms of country seats, or in boats knocking about in the surf off Mt. Desert, or milking Brindle, while Steve, the driver, leans over the fence of the cow-yard. When next June comes, she will be a married Polly, and know the difference between the husband of her dreams and the man whom she has seen indoors and out, hungry and full, sea-sick and shaving. As to how Polly accepts the difference, and the temper with which she bears it, for the rest of her life-there are matters which actually affect our welfare and that of the next generation more than contraction or treaties with Canada. The husband of her maiden fancy in these midsummer reveries is usually a masterful fellow, with hair and whiskers of the complexion of Steve's or Theodore's; there is a vague background behind him of bank or office or stable, out of which will come uitlimited supplies for a cosy little house and new polonaises through the procession of years to come-polonaises of velvet or de bege, as the case may be; but he, the central figure, will give up his whole existence to lovelove. Of course she means that he shall cut a good figure among other men; the world will take him for an original, strong fellow; but she knows that he will be only a bigger, rougher Polly; her opinions, her whims, her tastes made into flesh and mustache, coat and trousers. He shall have that outwardly dominant aggressive way, without which no hero has been admirable in young eyes since the days of Jane Eyre; but, in fact, he shall obey her lead everywhere, at home, in the church, or in society, just as the thread follows the sharp little needle in her hand. Now, by next June, Polly having been Mrs.

Theodore or Steve for a year, her husband's likeness to this ideal lover will have vanished altogether out of sight. Ten chances to one that as they hie to the salt sea wave or husk corn in the kitchen in company, he will not give ten minutes a day to the love-making in which his soul delights just now. Tortures of jealousy and raptures will give way to remarks on Potts's new turn-out or grunts over the lean ribs of the young porkers. His faith in his wife will be written down side by side with his faith in his Maker. and he does not care to handle either, or make them common with talk. It does not occur to him to adopt Polly's ideas and tastes ; though he leaves them to her good-humoredly. He laughs when she lauds Mr. Middleman as a second Whitfield, and rents a front pew for her to listen to the flowery platitudes, but stays at home himself. He keeps silent when she nags the cook and berates the shop girls; though he does not believe they are all a cordon of sharpers and cheats encircling her. In short, he has his own opinions, and is Steve. quite willing that she should keep hers, and be Polly. In a year or two, other doors, unknown now, may open in his nature; capabilities, pursuits, even passions appear, wherein Polly can take no share. Souls nearest akin do not lie parallel all the way; and, assuredly, some day the plump little wife will find a strange bird in her nest to whom her husband will pay far more vigorous court than he has done to her for many a day. Not a woman, necessarily; a lucky chance in cornerlots perhaps; a morning newspaper to push: a bill to lobby at Albany; a new fertilizer or ruta-baga turnip. All the same, Polly will recognize her rival. She and her lover are not twin souls any more; there are a dozen points at which they go off at a tangent from each other-eigars, say, or Bob's schooling, or the fit of his shirt collars, or the length of his married sister's visits. If Polly belong to the minority of women, she will keep her ideal picture closeted away in her inner consciousness and set out in search of the original. leaving her middle-aged Steven or Theodore in the lurch; in this train come all the divorce and adultery cases and countless miserable, unclean histories which never find their way into the courts. But our Polly, most probably, is one of the

mass of healthy, easy-tempered, unnoteworthy women who keep the world's private ways clean and sweet only by living in them. In sight, as ridiculous in her remembrance as the old-fashioned gown in which she was married, and she will patiently wait until the truant cises on our eignent page there will be found development of bank credits. One pro- which depends upon Congress for its exist- come among them; a thin, vaporous, ghostly is no magnet to hold him like the certainty an interesting account of the rise and progress ceeds from the retail trade. Which is ence. Under this law editors may be taken stranger, scarce discorpible to unassisted of the steady love of a sweet-tempered wife.

Now, when she is first building her nest in this Summer of courtship, we have one more word of advice to give her: that there is no way so certain to bring a man back faithfully to wife and home as to give him room to make an occasional flight outside of them. Our neighbor's grapes are always sweet as long as they are forbidden. But herein hes philosophy which Polly never learns or practices.

Anxious inquirers besiege us on every side to know the precise locality where "board plentiful and good can be obtained for twelve dollars a month?" We especially referred to certain small villages (Marion, etc.) in Smyth County, Virginia. But by leaving the railroads and usual routes of travel, the tourist may find picturesque scenery and good country fare at as low rates in farm-houses in many of the mountain counties in West Virginia or Pennsylvania. It is hardly to be expected that such resorts are to be looked for among the advertised Summer boarding-houses, or indeed to be found by advertising. Even THE TRIBUNE penetrates to these hiding places but rarely, which may account for the fact that in many of them (for instance in the Western part of North Carolina, or Center and Clinton Counties, Penn.) good beef is sold for twelve cents per pound, the bes butter for ten cents, eggs ten cents per dozen. Ho isekeepers need not doubt; such earthly Paradises do exist.

THE SHAKESPEARE WINDOW, STRATFORD-ON-AVON. We have several times spoken of the stainedglass window which it is proposed to place in the chancel of the church of the Holy Trinity, in the town of Stratford-on-Avon, where Shakespeare is buried, and for which it is hoped that the three cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia will contribute enough money to pay. The subjects with which the bays of the window are to be filled are groups drawn from the Bible story and emblematic of the seven ages of man's life. Mr. John Clements of the firm of William Schaus, print publisher, who has from the first taken great interest in this work, and has been at considerable pains to insure its being brought to a successful ending, has sent us a report of the progress made up to the present time. We may remark, by the way, that, after inquiry in other quarters, we cannot learn that anything has been done either in Philadelphia or in Boston in aid of a project which, while it cannot be said to be really of any very great importance, is yet one to which we should think that real lovers of the poet would be glad to contribute. It is true that in Philadelphia a nobler monument to Shakespeare is slowly building, in Mr. Horace Howard Furniss's Variorum Elition of the Plays, but this is a labor of individual love, and can hardly excuse a general apathy. As for Boston, that center of the Ameri-

peare chiefly in talk, very good of its kind, no doubt, but not of much practical use on this occasion. Mr. Clements reports that the glass for the lower half of the window having been finished, it was put in place in time to be exhibited at the annual festivities held in Stratford on the 23d of April, the traditional date of Shakespeare's birth. It is hoped that the rest of the glass can be completed and paid for in time for the celebration of next year. New-York has contributed for her share of the cost of the window-reckoned, we believe, at about \$1,200-\$338 05 to date. This amount is

can literary world shows her admiration for Shakes-

made up as follows : The Company of J. L. Wallack's Theater 

MARSHAL MANUEL DE LA CONCHA. Marshal Manuel de la Concha, Duke of the Douro and of Havans, the distinguished General who feil at Estella, had played a prominent part in Spanish affairs. Born in 1794, he served in the War of Independence against Napoleon, then saw some fighting in Spanish America, and returning in 1824 to Spain engaged in the Carlist war, under the standard of Queen Marie Christine. In 1843 and 1844 he was engaged in suppressing popular revolts in Valencia and Murela, and did so well that he was rewarded with the title of Captain-General of Catalonia. In 1847, on the occasion of the differences with Portugal, he proceeded to the frontier with 5,000 soldiers and occupied Oporto. The same year he accompanied Queen Marie Christine to Paris, and returning to Madrid, took his seat in the Cortes among the ultra-Conservatives. In 1849 he went to Italy with the Spanish troops designed to aid the Pope, and on coming back was reinvested with the Captain-Generalcy he had formerly held. Geo. Concha next took a lead

ing part in the insurrection of 1854. He signed the address, which was the signal for that outbreak, and was ordered into exile in the Capary Isles. The wily soldier, however, preferred going to France, whence he was soon enabled to return by the progress of the popular uprising. Arriving at Sarragossa he was Christine, the downfall of Narvaez, and the triumph of Espartero. His friends being now in power Gen Concha was restored to all his former ho Director-General of the Artillery, and finally Marshal. He continued in the enjoyment of his titles after O'Donnell overthrew Espartero in 1856, but he was deprived of them by Narvaez, who forced him to live aloof from politics. The veteran was living in retireme when during the troubles of 1863 Queen Isabella II. called him to form a Ministry. The revolution was meanwhile making progress, but he believed that it might be suppressed if the Queen would return to Madrid and send away her friend Marfori. This she refused to do, and Marshal Concha handed her his resignation at the frontier, after instructing the others of the Madrid garrison to oppose no longer the popular

The successes attained by the Carlists in Biscay last Spring caused Marshal Serrano to summon the veteran Concha to his aid, with the view in the first place of relieving Bilbao, then invested by Don Carlos, and reduced to the greatest straits. Leaving Madrid April 11, Marshal Concha arrived promptly at the seat of war, and advanced with 20,000 men against the enemy. Act ing with masterly skill, he assailed the enemy in the rear while Serrano attacked him in front, and at the same time succeeded in tolning his forces with those of that commander. The Carlists fought bravely, but were overmatched by this strategy, and hastily abandoned their positions. Marshal Concha entered the beleaguered city, as he had promised to do, on the national festival of the 2d of May, amid the acciannations of the people. Being placed in supreme command of the northern army, Concha now determined to follow up his suc-

cesses, and by driving the Carllets to a small district destitute of resources place them entirely in his power. Leaving Bilbao, May 11, he reached Portugalete tho same day and stopped there for the night. On the 12th he reached Somorrostro, then infested by Carlist bands which collected customs duties and levied contribution in rations and money. On the 13th he marched to Sopuerta, which is situated on the Vaimaseda road, at the foot of the Galdames hights, and on the 7th he was at Orduna. On arriving at the latter place he had a slight skirmish with the Carlists, who it seems were taker by surprise. On the 18th the Marshall arrived at the little town of Espejo, and informed the inhabitants that if a shot was fired he would not leave one stone standing in the place, which threat together with the presence of the army proved effectual. On the 19th he arrived at Vitoria, the scene of Wellington's victory, and on the 6th of June gained Logrono. Marshal Concha continued marching into Navarre with the view of establishing a fortified line which would prevent the Carlists advancing beyond that province, while he protected the roads to the capital. His strategy had so far forced the Carlists to abaudon Durango and retire Estella, where they established three in-trenched lines. The roads being impracticable for heavy artillery Marshal Concha was obliged to suspend operations for a time against Estella, which he constantly menaced. His force numbered 38,000 men, with 87 pieces of artillery, while that of the enemy was estimated at 24,000, commanded by Don Carlos in person.

Last Thursday he began the attack on Estella. and on Sunday, as narrated in the tele-grams printed elsewhere, he was shot during the confusion attendant on what will probably prove to be a temporary repulse. The results of the campaign so far outweigh this reverse, and redound greatly to the fame of the fallen sold all likelihood her early ideal will drop out of In less than three months he had succeeded in relieving Bilbao, cutting off the Carlists from the coast and forcing them into Navarre, where their resources are very limited. His successes at the same time lowered the credit of the Carlists at home and abroad, while

Christendom are nightly turned. From what depths of space this comet came,